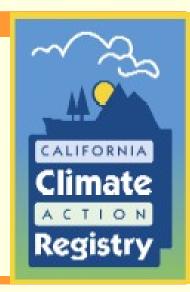
CCAR Forest Protocols Entity and Project Accounting

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Overview



- Entity and Project Protocols
 - Descriptions
 - Purposes
 - Comparison of Requirements

Ongoing Discussions Related to Protocol Updates

CCAR's Forest Protocols Entity and Project



- General Principles:
 - Accuracy, Consistency, Transparency,
 Relevance and Completeness
- Detailed accounting standards
 - Provides step-by-step guidance in measuring emissions and ensures that "a ton is a ton" across different organizations
- Two types: Entity and Project

Entity and Project Descriptions



- A forest entity may be an individual, a corporation or other legally constituted body, a city or county or a state government agency that owns at least one hundred acres of trees within California. Focus of guidance is on commercial timberlands (modeled long term management plan).
- A project is a planned set of management activities that has a goal of reducing, avoiding, or sequestering emissions on any geographical subset of the entity.

Purposes of Accounting



Entity Accounting:

- Provides broad emissions trends
- Useful in assessment of activity-shifting leakage

Project Accounting:

- Demonstrates coherent reduction independent of other emissions trends on project areas
- Are often undertaken for trading purposes
- Demand a higher level of rigor

Protocols for Biological and Non-Biological Accounting



Entity Accounting

- General Reporting Protocol addresses non-biological emissions associated with harvesting equipment and transportation.
- Forest Sector Protocol addresses biological carbon fluxes associated with fluxes in forest carbon stocks

Project Accounting

 Forest Project Protocol addresses biological fluxes associated with project activities (reforestation, avoided conversion, forest management)

Comparison of Requirements in Sector and Project Protocols

Entity



Project

Permanent plot monuments	
Field verification	
Sampling methodology	

Minimum diameter requirements

Description of biomass equations

Required carbon pools

Comparison of Requirements in Sector and Project Protocols

Confidence Statistics for Estimates of Required Carbon Pools

Entity

the sampling error of the mean must be within 20% of the estimate of the mean at the 66% confidence interval for the estimate to be accepted by the Registry.

Project

the sampling error of the mean must be within 5% of the estimate of the mean at the 90% confidence interval for the estimate or deductions apply.

Entity Reporting Requirements and Protocol Updates



Discussion Items:

- Entity reporting and verification is expensive and a barrier to project participation
- Entity protocols do not currently address noncommercial forests (oak woodlands, riparian forests off commercial forestlands, etc.)
- Assessment of activity-shifting leakage may not require entire entity – assessment area definition underway

Entity Reporting Requirements as a State Monitoring Tool



If the goal is to address statewide inventories:

- 1. Sampling methodologies vary by ownership
- Costs are prohibitive (sampling and verification):
 - Very high for landowners with current inventory processes
 - Higher yet for landowners with no current inventory process





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